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Whitehall, September 1.

A Diſpatch, of which the following is a Copy, was laſt Night received from Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

SIR, *Calvi, Auguſt* 10, 1794.

I HAVE the Satisfaction to inform you, that the Town of Calvi ſurrendered to His Majeſty's Forces on the 10th Inſtant, after a Siege of Fifty-one Days.

As I perfectly agreed with Lord Hood in Opinion that the utmoſt Diſpatch was neceſſary, in order to enable the Troops ſelected for the Siege of Calvi to begin their Operations before the Commencement of the unhealthy Seaſon, every Effort was uſed to forward the neceſſary Preparations; and ſo effectual were the Exertions of the different Departments, that, in the Courſe of a very few Days, the Regiments embarked at Baſtia; and Captain Nelſon, of His Majeſty's Ship Agamemnon, conſented, in Lord Hood's Abſence, to proceed to Port Agra, where a Landing was effected on the 19th of June; and, in the Courſe of the ſame Day, the Army encamped, in a ſtrong Poſition, upon the Serra del Capuccine, a Ridge of Mountains, Three Miles diſtant from the Town of Calvi.

From many of the Out-Poſts, and particularly from thoſe the friendly Corſicans were ordered to occupy, I could diſtinctly diſcover that the Town of Calvi was ſtrong in Point of Situation, well fortified, and amply ſupplied with heavy Artillery; the exterior Defences, on which the Enemy had beſtowed a conſiderable Labour, conſiſted in the Bomb Proof Stone Star Fort Mozello, mounting Ten Pieces of Ordnance, with a Battery of Six Guns on it's Right, flanked by a ſmall Entrenchment. In the Rear of this Line (which covered the Town to the Weſtward) on a rocky Hill to the Eaſt, was placed a Battery of Three Guns. Conſiderably advanced on the Plain to the South Weſt, the Fort Mollinocheſco, on a ſteep Rock, commanded the Communication between Calvi and the Province of Balagni, ſupported by Two Frigates moored in the Bay, for the Purpoſe of raking the intermediate Country: But the principal Difficulties in approaching the Enemy's Works, did not ſo much ariſe from the Strength of the Defences, as from the Height of the Mountains and rugged rocky Surface of the Country it was neceſſary to penetrate; and ſo conſiderable were theſe Obſtacles againſt the uſual Mode of Attack, that it was judged expedient to adopt rapid and forward Movements, inſtead of regular Approaches. In conformity to this Plan of Proceeding, the Seamen and Soldiers were laboriouſly employed in making Roads, dragging Guns to the Tops of the Mountains, and collecting Military Stores for the Purpoſe of erecting Two Mortar and Four ſeparate Gun Batteries on the ſame Night. One of theſe was intended againſt the Mollinocheſco; the Second to be conſtructed on Rocks to cover the principal one of Six Guns; which, by a ſudden March, and the Exertions of the whole Army, was to be erected within Seven Hundred and Fifty Yards of the Mozello.

From ſome Miſtake, the Battery propoſed againſt the Mollinocheſco was built and opened Two Days before the appointed Time, and conſiderably damaged that Fort. Obſerving, however, that it was the Determination of the Enemy to repair, and not to evacuate it, the Royal Iriſh Regiment was ordered, on the Evening of the 6th of July, to move towards their Left, expoſing the Men to the Fire of their Artillery. This Diverſion was ſeconded at Sun-ſet, and during the greater Part of the Night, by a feigned Attack of the Corſicans, which ſo effectually deceived the

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the Enemy, that they withdrew a conſiderable Piquet from the Spot where the principal Battery was to be conſtructed, in order to ſupport the Mollinochesco, and directing the Whole of their Fire to that Point, enabled the Troops to complete their Work: This important Poſition eſtabliſhed, the Enemy was compelled to evacuate the Mollinochesco, and to withdraw the Shipping under the Protection of the Town. A very heavy Fire immediately commenced on both Sides, and continued, with little Intermiſſion, until the 18th of that Month, when, obſerving that their Batteries were conſiderably damaged, and a Breach appearing practicable on the Weſt Side of the Mozello, a Diſpoſition was made for a general Attack upon the Out-Works, under Cover of Two Batteries, ordered to be erected that Night, which, from their Poſition, would, in the Event of a Check, appear the principal Object of the Movement.

From the Zeal of Lieutenant-Colonel Bauchope, and the great Exertions of the 50th Regiment, the Battery, which he undertook to conſtruct within Three Hundred Yards of the Mozello, was completed an Hour before Day-Break, without Diſcovery: A Signal Gun was then fired from it for the Troops to advance. Lieutenant Newhouſe, of the Royal Artillery, with Two Field Pieces, covered the Approach; and the Grenadiers, Light Infantry and 2d Battalion of the Royals, under the Command of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore of the 51ſt Regiment, and Major Brereton of the 30th Regiment, proceeded with a cool, ſteady Confidence, and unloaded Arms towards the Enemy, forced their Way through a ſmart Fire of Muſquetry, and, regardleſs of live Shells flung into the Breach, or the additional Defence of Pikes, ſtormed the Mozello; while Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyſs, with the Royal Iriſh Regiment, and Two Pieces of Cannon, under the Direction of Lieutenant Lemoine of the Royal Artillery, equally regardleſs of Oppoſition, carried the Enemy's Battery on the Left, and forced their Trenches without firing a Shot.

The Poſſeſſion of theſe very important Poſts, which the Troops maintained under the heavieſt Fire of Shells, Shot and Grape, induced me to offer to conſider ſuch Terms as the Garriſon of Calvi might be inclined to propoſe; but receiving an unfavourable Anſwer, the Navy and Army once more united their Efforts, and, in Nine Days, Batteries of Thirteen Guns, Four Mortars and Three Howitzers, were completed within Six Hundred Yards of the Town, and opened with ſo well-directed a Fire, that the Enemy were unable to remain at their Guns; and in Eighteen Hours ſent Propoſals, which terminated in a Capitulation, and the Expulſion of the French from Corſica.

It is with ſincere Regret that I have to mention the Loſs of Captain Serocold of the Navy, who was killed by a Cannon Shot when actively employed on the Batteries. The Aſſiſtance and Co-operation of Captain Nelſon, the Activity of Captain Hallowell, and the Exertions of the Navy, have greatly contributed to the Succeſs of theſe Movements.

The Spirit, Zeal and Willingneſs with which this Army has undergone the greateſt Labour and Fatigue in the moſt oppreſſive Weather, is hardly to be deſcribed; and ſuch has been the determined Animation of both Officers and Men, that the ſmalleſt Murmur has never been heard, unleſs Illneſs deprived them from making their Services uſeful to their Country.

I am much indebted to Lieutenant-Colonel Moore for his Aſſiſtance upon every Occaſion; and it is only a Tribute due to his Worth to mention, that he has diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon this Expedition for his Bravery, Conduct and Military Talent.

It is with the utmoſt Confidence I preſume to recommend to His Majeſty my Aide du Camp, Captain Duncan, of the Royal Artillery, whoſe Activity, Zeal and Ability, in his own and the Engineer Department, merits the higheſt Commendation and Advancement.

Captain Stephens, the Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery, have diſtinguiſhed themſelves with their uſual Ability in the Management of the Batteries, and their Attention to the different Branches of that Line.

Sir James Erſkine and Major Oakes have been eſſentially uſeful in their different Departments; and permit me to aſſure you, that a Cordiality ſubſiſts throughout the Army, which promiſes the moſt ſignal Succeſs on any future Undertaking.

I have the Happineſs to inform you, that Captains Macdonald and Mackenzie, and the other wounded Officers and Soldiers, are in a fair Way of Recovery.

Captain Stewart, an Officer of great Merit and my Aide du Camp, will have the Honor of delivering this Diſpatch.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

C. STUART, Lieut. Gen.

Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

ARTICLES of CAPITULATION of the Garriſon of Calvi, in Corſica.

I. THE Garriſon, and all Perſons attached to it in a Military Capacity, ſhall march out of the Town with all the Honours of War.

Anſwer. The Garriſon, and all Perſons attached to it in a Military Capacity, ſhall march out of Calvi with all the Honours of War, and ſhall depoſit their Arms, Colours, and Cannons, at a Place that ſhall be pointed out to them for this Purpoſe; but, in Conſideration of their gallant Defence, they ſhall be allowed to preſerve their Swords.

II. The Garriſon ſhall embark on the 10th of Auguſt at the Quay of the Lower Town, preceded by it's Field Train, Arms, and Baggage, Drums beating, Matches lighted, Colours flying, and ſhall be conveyed to the Port of the Mountain, and to no other Place.

Anſwer. The Garriſon ſhall embark on the 10th of Auguſt, and be conveyed to Toulon in Tranſports, which ſhall be provided for this Service.

III. The Frigates La Melpomène and La Mignonne ſhall be employed to convey the Garriſon and ſuch of the Inhabitants as are diſpoſed to accompany it; the Remainder of the Shipping neceſſary for this Service ſhall be provided by the Engliſh.

Anſwer. Refuſed.

IV. An Inventory ſhall be taken of all the Artillery and Ammunition; Officers ſhall be named on both Sides to inſpect the Magazines and Stores, and every Thing which belongs to the French Republic; all which ſhall be delivered up to the Commiſſary of His Britannick Majeſty in their preſent State; an atteſted Copy of the Inventory to be kept by each Party.

Anſwer. Granted.

V.

V. The National Commiſſioner, the Municipal Officers, and all Perſons in the Service of the Republic, as well as the Corſican Refugees, ſhall be included in the preſent Capitulation.

Anſwer. Granted.

VI. The Inhabitants of Calvi, and the Corſican Refugees of both Sexes, ſhall be protected in their Lives, their Honour and their Property; ſhall be at Liberty to embark for France immediately with the Garriſon, or to retire to ſuch other Places as they may think proper, with their Effects, and ſhall retain the Power to diſpoſe of their Real Eſtates, or to manage them by their Agents.

Anſwer. Granted.

VII. The Refugees who may be deſirous of returning, or of ſending their Families into the Interior of the Iſland, ſhall be at Liberty ſo to do; and the Britiſh Government ſhall cauſe their Property to be reſtored to them, and ſhall protect them againſt all Perſecution on Account of any Religious or Political Opinions which they may have manifeſted prior to this Capitulation.

Anſwer. This Article muſt be referred to His Britannick Majeſty, being of a Nature not immediately connected with the Authority of the General.

VIII. All Papers which concern the Reſponſibility of the Paymaſters of the Army, of the Artillery, of the Engineers, of the Navy, or of any other Branch of Adminiſtration, ſhall be removed to France.

Anſwer. Granted.

IX. The Sick ſhall be conveyed to France as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe who may be unable to bear the Voyage ſhall remain in the Hoſpital of the Lower Town, under the Care of ſuch Perſons as ſhall be left for this Purpoſe, and at the Expence of the Republic; and ſhall alſo be ſent to France as ſoon as they are in a Condition to be removed.

Anſwer. Granted.

X. The Municipality of Calvi ſhall preſerve all it's Poſſeſſions, and ſhall be at Liberty to diſpoſe of them, in conformity to the eſtabliſhed Regulations.

Anſwer. Granted.

XI. Neither the Municipality or any Individual ſhall be called upon to pay any Tax or Contribution on Account of any Events which have preceded or accompanied the Siege, or on Account of their Religious or Political Opinions; and no one ſhall be moleſted in the Exerciſe of his Religious Duties.

Anſwer. Granted.

XII. The Inhabitants ſhall not be liable to have the Soldiers billetted upon them, nor be ſubject to any Military Duty.

Anſwer. Granted for the preſent, and for the future, except in Caſes of urgent Neceſſity.

XIII. The Purchaſers of National Lands, or thoſe who hold them on Leaſe, ſhall continue in the Poſſeſſion of them.

Anſwer. Reſerved for the Conſideration of His Majeſty, for the Reaſons ſtated in the Anſwer to the 7th Article.

XIV. The Inſcription upon the Gates of the Citadel, "Civitas Calvi ſemper fidelis," ſhall remain, as an honorable Teſtimony of the Conduct, the Character, and the Virtues of the Inhabitants of Calvi.

Anſwer. Granted.

XV. The Deſerters ſhall not be delivered up on either Side.

Anſwer. As there are no Deſerters from the Britiſh Army, this Article is unneceſſary.

XVI. The Priſoners taken by the Ships of His Britannick Majeſty ſince the Blockade of Calvi, thoſe taken at Moſello, the Sailors taken in the Brig employed to convoy the Sick to France, the Sailors and the Paſſengers taken near Galeria in a Veſſel bound to France, and who are now detained, Part on Board the Frigates, and Part in the Caſtle of Corté, and the Sailors and Gunners who have been taken coming from France, ſhall be liberated, and allowed either to remain at Calvi, or to return to France, as they ſhall think proper.

Anſwer. Refuſed.

XVII. Paſſports ſhall be granted to enable Two Gondolas to go to France, one to the Port of the Mountain, and the other to Nice, with Diſpatches from the General.

Anſwer. Granted, provided theſe Gondolas do not ſail before the 6th of Auguſt.

XVIII. In order that the Tranquillity of the Garriſon, and of the Inhabitants, may not be interrupted, the Engliſh General ſhall not permit the Corſicans from the Interior of the Country, or the Emigrants from the Town, to enter Calvi or the Lower Town until all the Garriſon ſhall have ſailed for France.

Anſwer. Granted.

XIX. The Inhabitants of Calvi ſhall retain their Arms, and ſhall be protected by the Forces of His Britannick Majeſty.

Anſwer. The Inhabitants ſhall not be allowed to retain their Arms, but His Majeſty's Forces ſhall afford them all neceſſary Protection.

XX. The Officers and Crews of the Frigates, Brigs and Gun-Boats ſhall be entitled to the ſame Terms of Capitulation as the Garriſon.

Anſwer. Granted.

XXI. The Britiſh Government to be the ſole Guarantee of the preſent Capitulation.

Anſwer. Granted.

(Signed) *Charles Stuart*, Lieut. Gen.
Caſabianca, Gen. of Diviſion.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops employed in the Expedition againſt Calvi, under the Command of Lieutenant-General the Honorable Charles Stuart, the 10th of Auguſt, 1794.

Previous to the Attack of Fort Moſello.

Royal Artillery and Additional Gunners. 2 Rank and File killed, 6 Ditto wounded.
Grenadiers, (Reſerve) 1 Rank and File wounded.
Light Infantry, (Ditto) 1 Rank and File, killed; 1 Serjeant, 5 Rank and File, wounded.
2d Battalion Royals, (Ditto) 2 Rank and File wounded.
Royal Regiment of Ireland. 1 Rank and File killed.
50th. 1 Rank and File killed, 1 Ditto wounded.
51ſt. 1 Rank and File killed, 1 Ditto wounded.
Senibaldi, (Corſican Battalion) 1 Field Officer killed; 1 Rank and File wounded.
Gearupietri, (Ditto) 3 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Rank and File, wounded.
Seamen. 1 Captain, 5 Rank and File, killed; 6 Rank and File wounded.

At the Attack of Fort Moſello, and on the Morning of the 18th of July.

French Artillery. 1 Rank and File wounded.
Grenadiers, (Reſerve) 5 Rank and File killed; 1 Field Officer, 1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, 9 Rank and File, wounded.